



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Cholera.*

*Russia.*—According to the latest official bulletin, cholera in the Caucasus shows a considerable abatement. In the Government district of Erivan, during the week ended January 1, there were registered 38 cholera cases, with 33 deaths, as compared with 324 cases in the week ended December 24.

*Turkey.*—The total number of cases of cholera in Turkey during the year 1904 (up to December 26) amounted to 10,466, with 9,192 deaths.

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended January 7 was higher than it has been for 3 months past, amounting, calculated on the year, to 16.4 per thousand of the population, this being only a little higher, however, than the rate for the first week of 1904, in which it amounted to 16.2 per thousand. Notwithstanding the increased mortality in Berlin, more than two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed more unfavorable health conditions than this city. The following cities had considerably higher mortality figures than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Düsseldorf, Halle, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 20.3), Nuremberg, Cologne, Bremen, Brunswick, Dresden, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Hanover, Leipzig, Schöneberg (12.8). The mortality rate among infants amounted to 3.4 per year and thousand, less than half the Munich figure and also lower than the Hamburg rate. There were registered in Berlin, during the week above mentioned, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 95 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 122 deaths from other diseases of the respiratory organs, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 3 deaths from measles, 2 deaths from enteric fever, 29 deaths from cancer. Finally, 17 persons died by violence.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Plague death at Liverpool on steamship from Rangoon.*

One death Liverpool from plague. Brought by steamer from Rangoon. Crew isolated and extension not feared.

BOYLE, *Consul.*

## INDIA.

*Reports from Bombay—Mortality—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Progress of plague.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, December 31, 1904, and January 7 and 14, as follows:

*Mortality of Bombay city for the week ended December 27, 1904.*

	Week ended—	
	Dec. 27, 1904.	Dec. 29, 1903.
Plague attacks .....	α 113	.....
Plague deaths .....	106	64
Plague mortality per 1,000 .....	6.97	4.28
Smallpox deaths .....	20	3
Cholera deaths .....	1	0
Total deaths .....	737	627
Total mortality per 1,000 .....	49.38	42.01

αOf the 113 plague cases, 3 were imported.